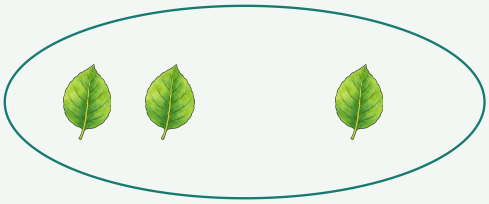
Different ways to make 5 and 10

Name	Date

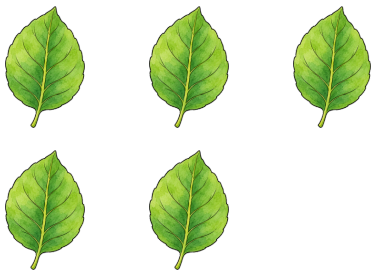
1 Look at both groups. Draw one circle around all the leaves. How many are there altogether? Write the number.

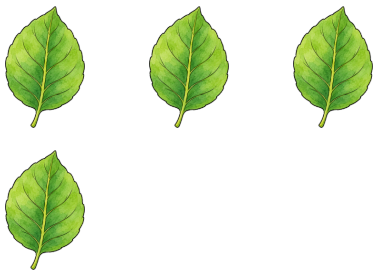
Example

Circle all the leaves. Write 3.

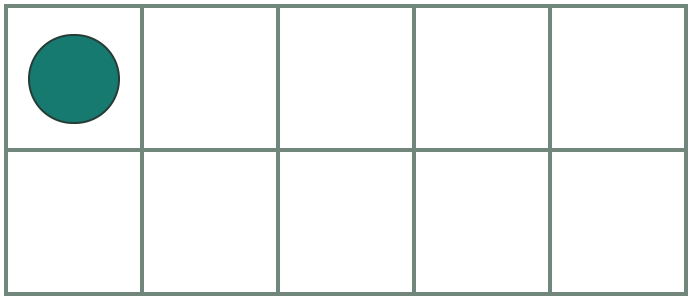


3





2 Draw dots to fill the ten-frame. Write how many you added.



Different ways to make 5 and 10

3 Show two different ways to make 5. Write the two parts in each row.

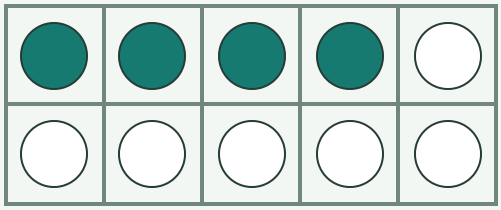
☐ and ☐ make 5

☐ and ☐ make 5

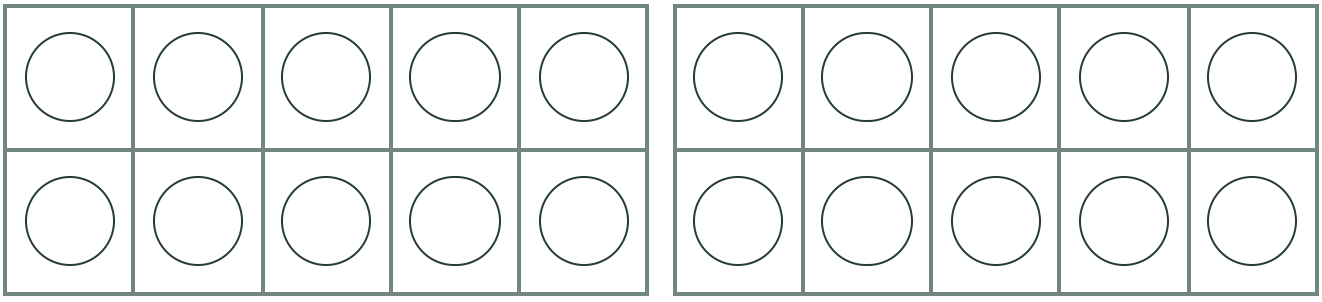
4 Colour counters to show two different ways to make 10.

Example

One way to make 10: 4 coloured and 6 white.

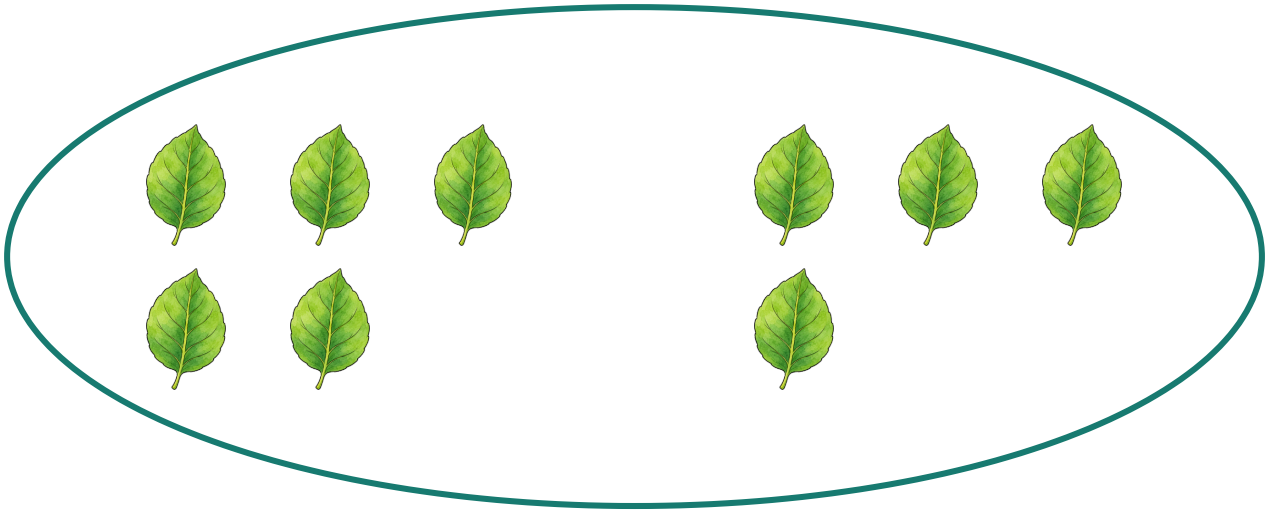


10



Different ways to make 5 and 10

1 Look at both groups. Draw one circle around all the leaves. How many are there altogether? Write the number.



9

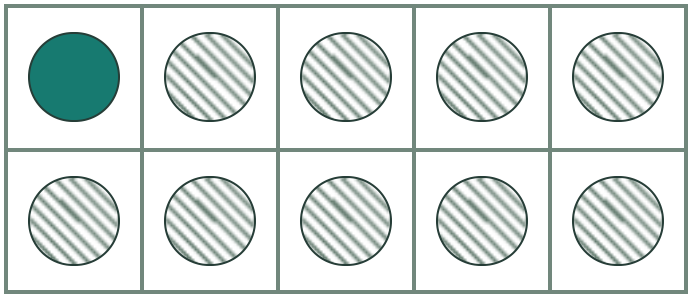
Direct evidence: Represent joining two groups into one collection and give the total. One child-drawn enclosing loop must combine both complete pictured groups and accompany the correct total. This makes the joining operation visible on paper; physical counters are a valid alternative, not a universal requirement.

Accept: One enclosing loop includes both complete groups, with no pictured object left out, and the total is 9. The loop represents one combined collection. A total alone does not demonstrate the requested joining action. This is pictorial combination, not evidence of a particular counting strategy.

Model response: 5 and 4 together make 9.

Different ways to make 5 and 10

2 Draw dots to fill the ten-frame. Write how many you added.



9

Practice: Find one missing composition part. A single guided missing-part task is useful but does not establish independently naming all pairs in the existing atomic statement. Exhaustive pair listing is not a Kindergarten outcome.

Answer: 9

Different ways to make 5 and 10

3 Show two different ways to make 5. Write the two parts in each row.

0	and	5	make 5
2	and	3	make 5

Practice: Record two different compositions of 5. The accepted two-row task does not claim exhaustive combinations. It is retained under its existing supplementary atomic mapping.

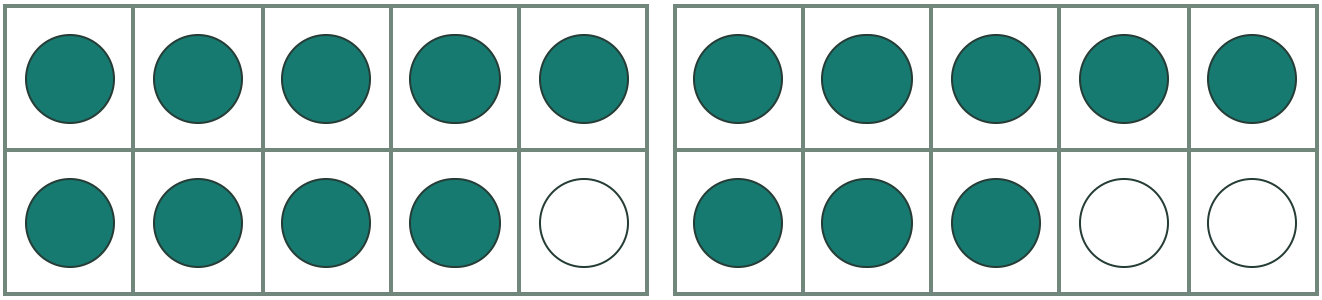
Accept: Shows two valid, distinct compositions of 5. Accept zero as a part. Reversing the same parts is one way, not two. Do not require any other combinations.

Model response: 0 and 5; 2 and 3. Other valid distinct ways are accepted.

Different ways to make 5 and 10

4 Colour counters to show two different ways to make 10.

10



Direct evidence: Show two different compositions with counter frames. Two completed child response frames demonstrate two valid distinct compositions of the displayed total. The example is unscored; this records frame-based work, not unprompted manipulation of real counters.

Accept: Each frame shows 10 as coloured and white counters, and the two frames show different compositions. Accept zero as a part. Reversing the same two parts is one way. Do not require every possible composition.

Model response: 9 and 1; 8 and 2. Other valid distinct ways are accepted.